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interests and those of other countries conflict, and a willingness to admit the possibility that all the right is not on our side of the question. This, with a readiness on our part to permit those in authority to adjust differences that arise between us and other nations free from the pressure of views that, while often sincere, are more often selfish and usually immature and sentimental, will reduce to a small number the cases that would require arbitral decision."

It was Mr. Buchanan's practical application of this fine moral conception in all the delicate negotiations with the South American Republics with which he was entrusted that made him so universally successful in his missions. The Latin-American officials with whom he dealt, and of whose language he had complete mastery, felt assured that he was not trying to get advantage of their countries, because our nation was strong and theirs weak, but was seeking always the right and just thing.

In the sphere of arbitration Mr. Buchanan had large experience and accomplished much. While Minister to Argentina he acted as umpire in the adjustment of a difficulty between that country and Chile, and brought the negotiation to a happy termination. At the second Pan-American Congress at Mexico City, in 1901-2, alluded to above, it was due largely to his wisdom and tact that so much was accomplished in the direction of arbitration conventions. That accomplishment, to use his own words, consisted of "a protocol of adherence to the Hague Conventions and their acceptance as principles of American international law; a request to the President of the Republic of Mexico to see if there was any step beyond that to which the American republics would go; and, in addition to that protocol, the signing of an agreement on the part of ten nations obligating themselves to go to that tribunal and settle their differences; and also an agreement in which nineteen nations joined to go to the same tribunal and adjust pecuniary claims." Mr. Buchanan believed that these three things would rank the Mexican Conference as the most remarkable conference held up to that time.

In securing the arbitration of the famous boundary dispute between Chile and the Argentine Republic, in commemoration of which the great statue, "the Christ of the Andes," was erected on the boundary between the two countries, Mr. Buchanan's good offices with the Argentine government and with the representatives of Chile at Buenos Ayres was one of the chief factors, though the British Ministers at the two capitals also took a leading part in bringing about the agreement.

In the spring of 1907 Mr. Buchanan was chosen by President Roosevelt one of the representatives of this country to the second Hague Conference. Though his name was not often mentioned in connection with the

great discussions in the committees of that memorable gathering, his influence in a private way was constant and strong, particularly among the representatives of the Latin-American governments.

Last winter Mr. Buchanan was sent as a special commissioner to Venezuela to reestablish diplomatic relations between that country and this, which had been broken off under President Castro. He was eminently successful in this mission. He arranged for the direct settlement of four of the claims of citizens of this country against the Venezuelan government, and secured the reference of the fifth claim to the Hague Court. He was made the agent of our government in preparing and presenting the case to the Court, and on this he was engaged at the time of his death.

Mr. Buchanan had been for several years a member and vice-president of the American Peace Society, and was a warm, sympathetic and loyal supporter of its work. He believed that the future, the near future, of the world belongs to the friends of peace, and he was not only willing, but felt in duty bound to throw in his lot and the weight of his personal influence with them. At a public meeting in the interests of arbitration and peace in Tremont Temple, Boston, in April, 1902, organized by the American Peace Society, he was the principal speaker, discussing in a most lucid and interesting way the results of the Pan-American Conference at Mexico.

So-called compulsory arbitration Mr. Buchanan had little sympathy with. To be arbitration at all it must be voluntary. He was likewise not as anxious as some of his friends to see a formal international court of justice established. He doubted if such a court could be made to work successfully, at least until all the nations could have equal representation in it. He felt that, for the present at least, the safest and most promising course to follow was to be contented with the present court of arbitration at The Hague, to improve it gradually, to extend its use as widely as possible, and to strengthen the confidence of the world in it. In this way he believed that in time the tribunal of justice which the nations must ultimately have would be worked out along the lines of least resistance, and would secure to the world an abiding peace, resting on the basis of goodwill, toleration and justice. He found in the history of the growth of law what he believed to be ample justification for this view.

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### The Japanese Business Men.

Of all the international visitations made within the last few years by representatives of various classes of men, — educators, clergymen, national and city officials, members of parliament, workingmen, etc., — none has been more interesting and impressive than that of the forty

business men of Japan now on a visit to this country. They came in response to an invitation from the associated Chambers of Commerce of the principal cities of the Pacific Coast. The Pacific Coast commercial bodies, in answer to an invitation from the Japan business organizations, had previously sent a deputation to visit that country, who brought back word that there is no truth in the reports of Japanese unfriendliness to this country.

These men of affairs from the Far East, who have shown themselves to be men of marked ability and unusual moral worth, represent nearly every sort of important business carried on in Japan. They are spending some three months in this country, and before they return they will have visited and inspected leading business concerns, etc., in and around some sixty of our larger cities. They have been most cordially welcomed and generously entertained by Chambers of Commerce and other organizations wherever they have gone. They have been deeply impressed and gratified with the evidences which they have met with in all places where they have visited of the sincere respect and admiration of our citizens for the Japanese people and government. They will bear back, they say, the good report of all this to their fellow-countrymen, and there is no doubt that what they report at home will thoroughly convince the government and people of Japan that there is in this country no considerable body of people who dislike and distrust their country, but that the citizens of the United States as a whole, as well as our government, are very warm friends of Japan, and have entire confidence in her friendly purposes and feelings towards us.

A number of the members of the deputation are very much interested in the subject of international peace, and they hope to make this visit contribute not only to the preservation of the traditional friendship between their country and ours, but also toward the wider peace of the world. Three of them, B. Nakano, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and member of parliament, S. Satake, president of the Tokyo Electric Lighting Co. and member of parliament, and T. Watase, proprietor of the Tokyo Plant, Seed and Implement Co., are members of the new Japan Peace Society. Baron Shibusawa, president of one of the great banks of Tokyo, chairman of the delegation, is also deeply interested in the cause, though not yet a member of the peace society.

Knowing these facts, members of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society gave a dinner at the Parker House, Boston, on October 25, to six of the delegation, including the four mentioned above, and, in addition, M. Zumoto, proprietor of the *Japan Times*, and Baron Kanda, professor in the Peers' school, Tokyo. There were sixteen in all at the dinner, including M. W. Alexander, Frederick Brooks, Charles F. Dole, Edwin

Ginn, Edwin D. Mead, Augustine Jones, Rev. George L. Paine, Judge Robert F. Raymond, Benjamin F. Trueblood, and James L. Tryon. The Japanese guests showed the warmest appreciation of the courtesy and generosity extended to them.

In welcoming the guests, Secretary Trueblood, in the absence of President Robert Treat Paine, expressed the general appreciation and admiration of the people of the United States for the Japanese and the extraordinary progress made by them, and outlined the character of the peace movement in this country, in which business men and business organizations are lately taking such an encouraging part. He also spoke with warm appreciation of the fact that a peace society with some two hundred and fifty members has recently been organized in Japan, associated with which are a number of leading public and business men of Tokyo and other places.

The Japanese guests were then called upon, and spoke in a most intelligent and entertaining way of the relations of business to peace. Three of them spoke through interpreters, and it was a revelation to the Americans present, not one of whom knew a word of Japanese, to hear the Japanese interpreters use English with such readiness and appropriateness.

Baron Shibusawa, the head of the delegation, expressed his great pleasure in visiting Boston and seeing on every hand the signs of its culture, and felt it a particular honor to be entertained by a company of its citizens who were interested in the great cause of world peace. As a business man he was interested in the cause. The commercial interests of Japan recognized the necessity of peace for the success of business. He hoped that this tour would further strengthen the friendly relations which have always existed between his country and ours.

Mr. Nakano, M. P., president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Stock Exchange, showed himself to be a very advanced peace man. They in Japan had had their experience of the disorganizing effect of war on commerce and industry. It was the business men who, while the conference at Portsmouth was in progress, brought pressure to bear upon the government to put an end to the war. They had also afterwards induced the government to follow a policy which secured reduction of military and naval expenses. He himself was opposed to the present rivalry and increase of armaments. Inspired by his visit to America, and by the present meeting with American peace workers, he was going back to Japan hoping to help increase the membership of the Japan Peace Society and to extend its influence throughout the nation.

Baron Kanda, who was educated in this country at Amherst, said that Japan believes in the policy of peace. Her two recent wars had taught her what war means.

Her higher interests and her commercial prosperity all depend upon peace. The San Francisco incident had somewhat embittered national feeling in Japan, because of articles in the yellow press, for they, too, had their yellow press, which was accustomed to exaggerate the situation in times of crisis. But this visit had shown them how friendly the American people really are to Japan. The incidents of the visit were reported every day to the Japanese papers, and in this way he was sure that the historic friendship between the two countries would be further strengthened. He hoped it would never be broken.

Mr. Satake, M. P., president of the Tokyo Electric Lighting Company, spoke in a vein similar to that of Mr. Nakano. He was one of the first members of the Japan Peace Society,—was glad to do all he could to aid so noble a movement,—and hoped that they would be able greatly to increase the size and influence of their society at home.

Edwin D. Mead closed the speaking with a short address in which he deplored the American ignorance of Oriental languages. The Japanese present had set us an example, the two interpreters, Mr. Zumoto and Mr. Watase, using English with remarkable facility. In Berlin great attention was being given to Oriental languages, and the same was about to be done in London. We are behind. In every gathering where Japanese and Americans meet, the interpreters are almost invariably Japanese. We must see to it that the right kind of English words also are used in the East. Instead of the words "war" and "battleship," which have been borrowed from us and used most commonly, we must teach them our vocabulary of peace, the language of Sumner and Channing and the rest. He was glad that intelligent interest in the Far East was increasing, as shown by the Conference on the problems of the East recently held at Clark University.

The evening was pronounced by all a most interesting and profitable one. The Americans present were all strongly impressed with the high character and intellectual strength of the Japanese guests, and with their clear comprehension of the international situation as between their country and ours. No one who met and heard these men can accept for a moment the wild, senseless idea that Japan is deliberately planning to descend upon our Western coast at the earliest possible moment, as some have predicted.

### Notice of a Special Meeting of the American Peace Society.

A special meeting of the MEMBERS of the American Peace Society is called for Tuesday, December 14, at twelve o'clock noon. The meeting is called to hear the report of the committee appointed at the annual meet-

ing in May last to investigate the question of the advisability of securing a national charter which would enable the society to hold its annual business meeting in any part of the nation. The committee, which consists of Frederick Brooks, Frederic Cunningham, Augustine Jones, Dr. William A. Mowry, Judge Robert F. Raymond and Benjamin F. Trueblood, will make the following report:

TO THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY: Your Committee, appointed at the Annual Meeting in May last to investigate the advisability of securing a national charter for the American Peace Society, respectfully submit the following report:

The Committee find that a charter can be obtained from Congress for the District of Columbia, with a provision authorizing the Society to hold its meetings in any part of the nation, but such a charter would apparently require the Society to maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia.

The Committee find also that a special act of the Massachusetts Legislature may be obtained authorizing the Society to hold its meetings in any State or Territory of the United States and in the District of Columbia.

If the latter course were followed, and the present Massachusetts Charter of the Society were retained, with the special act of the Legislature providing for the holding of the meetings elsewhere, no difficulty would be occasioned in connection with the Permanent Peace Fund, held as a trust by another Massachusetts corporation for the uses of the American Peace Society.

Your Committee therefore recommend that the Society make application to the Legislature of Massachusetts for a special act providing for the holding of the Annual and other meetings of the Society in any part of the United States, provided it should seem advisable to do so.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, *Chairman*.  
FREDERICK BROOKS.  
FREDERIC CUNNINGHAM.  
AUGUSTINE JONES.  
WILLIAM A. MOWRY.  
ROBERT F. RAYMOND.

This notice will be repeated in the December number of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

### Editorial Notes.

We publish in full on another page Mr. Ginn's recent letter to the New York *Evening Post*, in which he outlines the plan of a School of Peace which he contemplates founding. This proposition of Mr. Ginn has called forth a large amount of appreciative comment from friends of peace in all parts of the country. The peace movement, though going forward in recent years with encouraging rapidity, has nevertheless been seriously retarded by the lack of means. All of the peace organizations have been obliged to do their work with only a tithe of what they have needed and what the great cause

Edwin Ginn's  
Proposed School  
of Peace.